



Orthopedics – HU Past Papers

Describe the site, pattern and displacement.

Fractures of the tibia and fibula

Transverse fracture of both leg bones at different levels

Anteromedial translation (100%)

Posterolateral angulation

Shortening of the limb

No rotation.



Describe the displacement in this fracture.

Anterolateral translation (100%)

**Posteromedial angulation
lengthening of the limb**

No rotation.



Determine the site and the pattern of this fracture ?

Comminuted mid shaft fracture of tibia with fibular Fracture



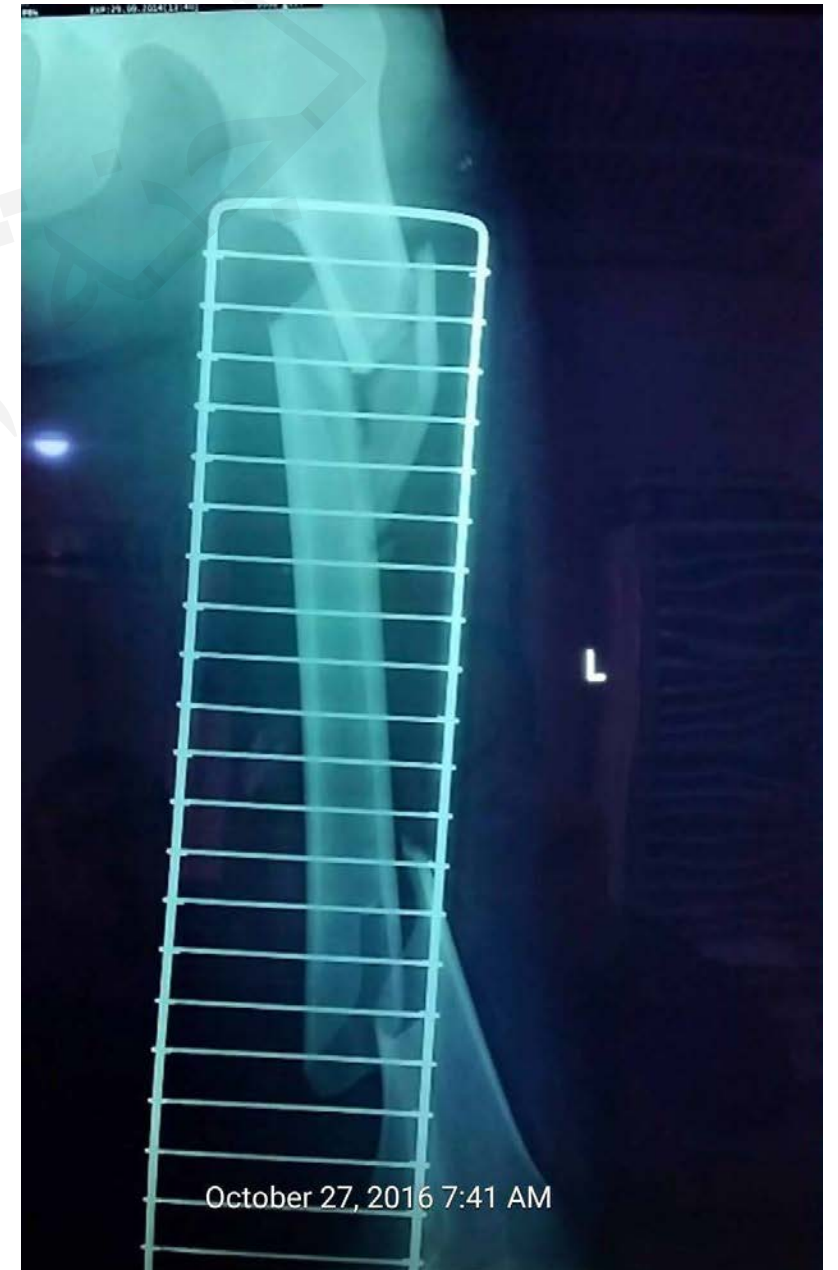
Describe this fracture.

Mid shaft fracture of the humerus with shortening about 2 cm with lateral translation and medial angulation



Name the site and the pattern of this fracture.

Left femoral shaft fracture Segmental
or Segmental comminuted
(comminuted alone is wrong)



What is your diagnosis?
Acromioclavicular dislocation



What is your diagnosis?

Anterior Shoulder Dislocation

Which nerve at risk?

Axillary Nerve



Describe the displacement in A and B?

- A) Lateral translation and shortening
- b) Lengthening



(a)



(b)

What is the diagnosis?

Supracondylar fracture of elbow



**What is the name
of the bone
pointed with the
red arrow?**

Capitate



Name the deformity can happen as a result of non-union of this fracture?

Cupitus valgus



45 years old, sustained humerus fracture 9 months ago, this is the x-ray now

A- What is the diagnosis of this complication?

Non-atrophic Non-union

B-What is the cause of this condition?

They have given rise to the acronym CASS:

Contact – Was there sufficient contact between the fragments?

Alignment – Was the fracture adequately aligned, to reduce shear?

Stability – Was the fracture held with sufficient stability?

Stimulation – Was the fracture sufficiently 'stimulated'? (e.g. by encouraging weight bearing).

There are, of course, also biological and patient related reasons that may lead to non-union:

Poor soft tissues (from either the injury or surgery)

Local infection

Associated drug abuse, anti-inflammatory or immunosuppressant medication

Non-compliance on the part

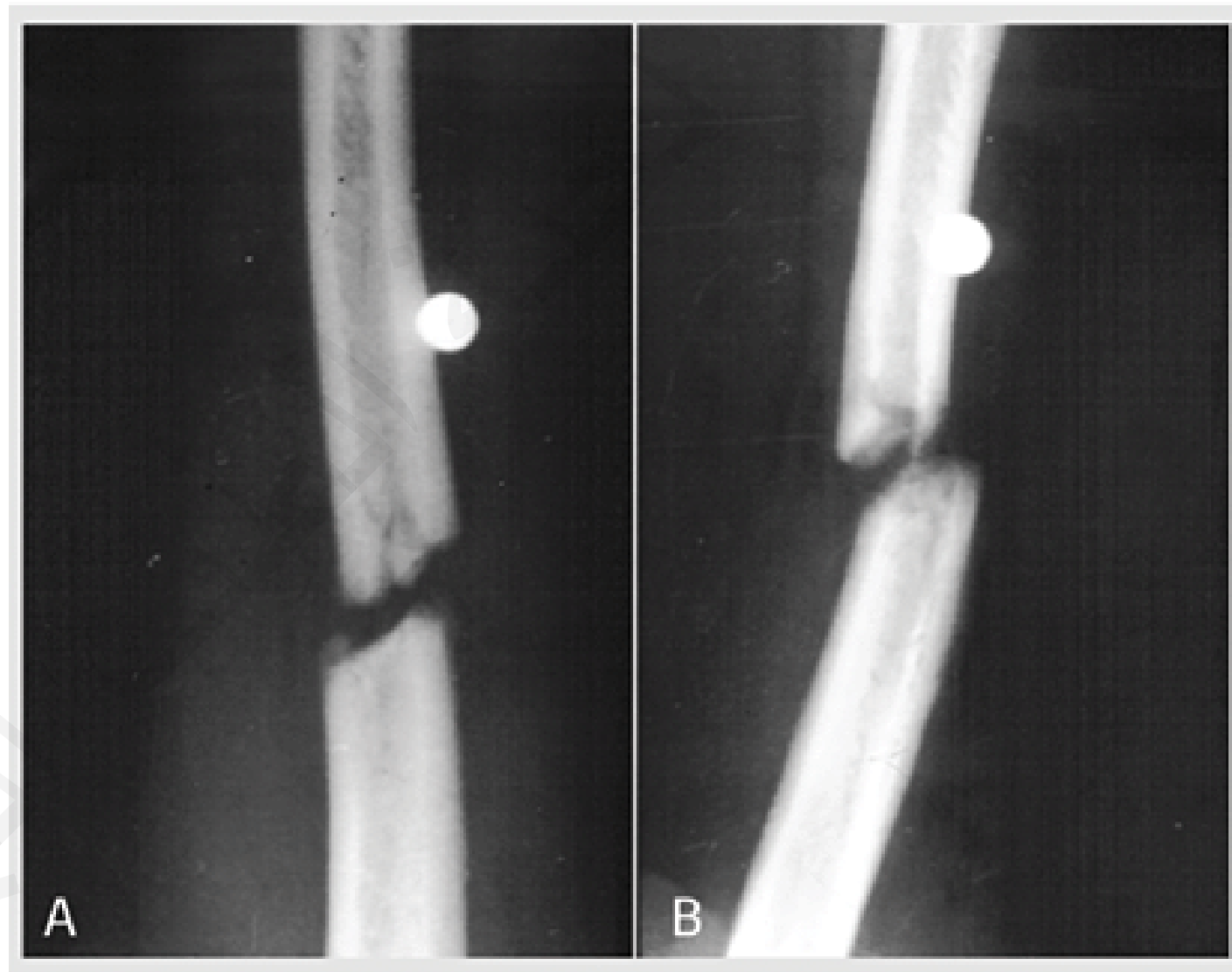


Figura 1 - Fotografias de radiografias pré-operatórias de pseudartrose atrófica do úmero.
A - (frente) B - (oblíqua).

What is the name of this fracture ?

Galeazzi fracture



What is the name of this fracture ?

Monteggia fracture



Name the deformity can happen as a result of non-union of this fracture?

Cupitus Valgus



What is your diagnosis and what is the most commonly injured structure?

Humeral Supracondylar fracture
Brachial artery

Note: Ulnar nerve without brachial artery is wrong



A- What is the diagnosis of this condition?

Cabitus vara

B- What is the cause of this condition?

Malunion of the supracondylar fracture of the distal humerus



A- What is the diagnosis of this condition?

Cabitus vara

B- What is the cause of this condition?

Malunion of the supracondylar fracture of the distal humerus



A- What is the diagnosis of this condition?

Cabitus Vara

B- What is the cause of this condition?

Malunion of the supracondylar fracture of the distal humerus



Name this condition.

Capitus valgus

Mention the cause.

Non union of lateral condyle



Name the deformity.

Polydactyly



Name the deformity.

Mallet finger



What is the diagnosis?

Swan neck



What is the diagnosis?

Swan neck



What is this sign?

Claw Hand

Which nerve affected?

Ulnar Nerve



**Cut injury at forearm result in
this picture which most likely
nerve injury?**

Median nerve injury



What is the diagnosis?

Genu Valgum “Knock-Knee”



Name this condition.

Genu varus



A- What is name of line A, B and C?

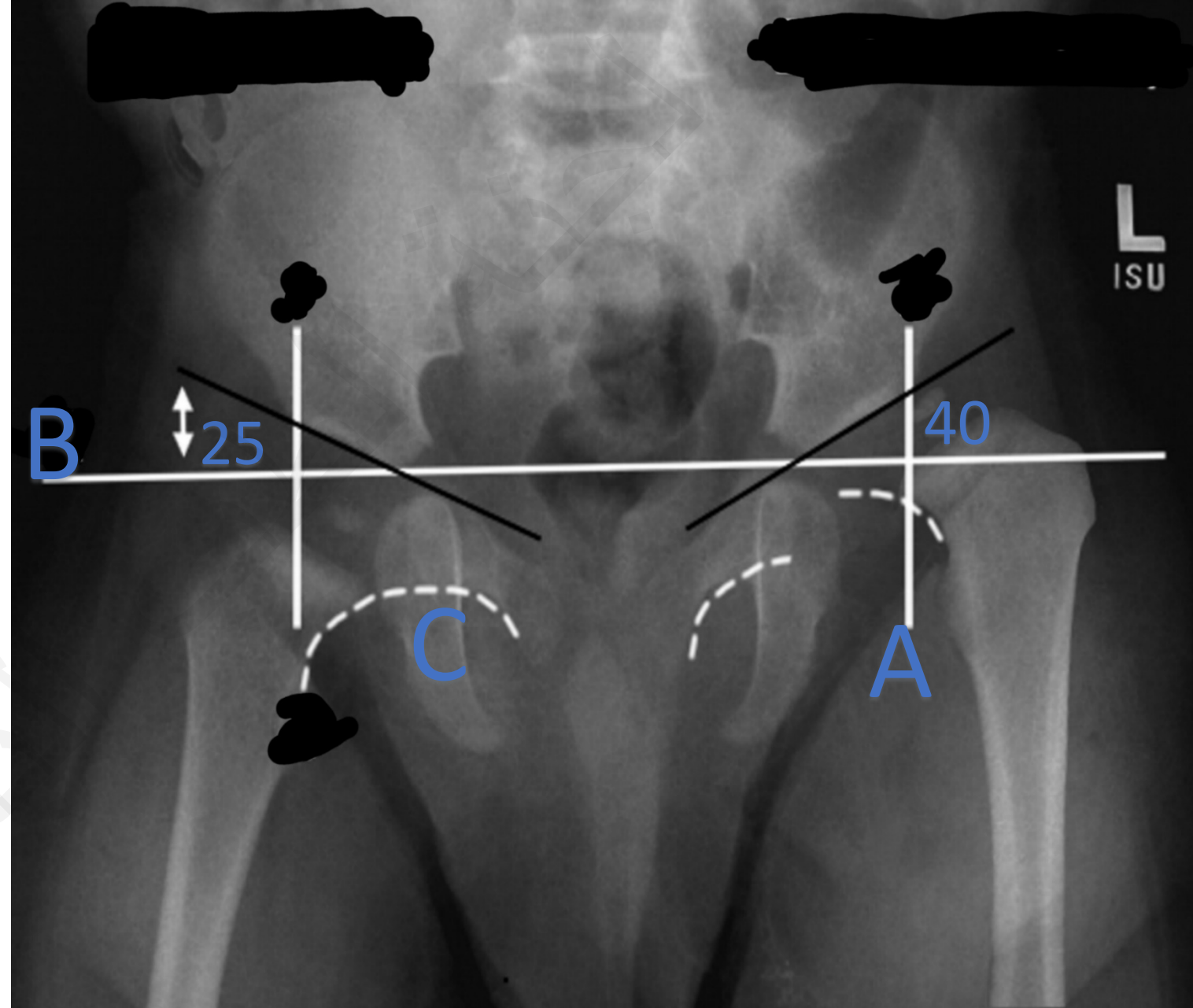
A: Perkin's line

B: Hilgenreiner line

C: Shenton line

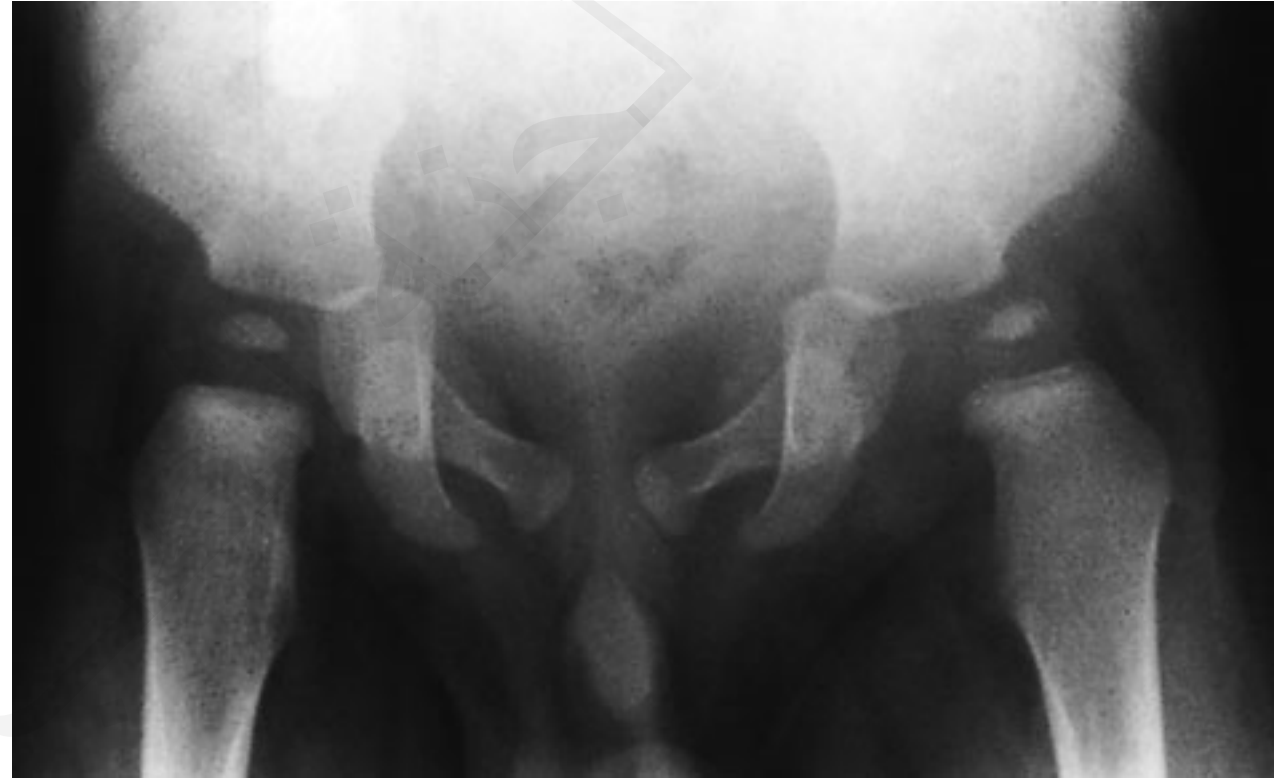
B- What is the diagnosis of this patient in right and left hips?

Developmental dysplasia of the hip (DDH)



What is the diagnosis
of this child ?

Hip subluxation



A- What is the type of this fracture?

Fractures of the pelvic ring(open book injury)

B- What is the direction of the force causing this fracture ?

Anteroposterior compression with lateral rotation

C- Complications.

Bleeding

Soft tissue injury



What is the name of this condition?

Rheumatoid arthritis



What is nerve that is commonly injured according to the picture?

Sciatic nerve



What is your diagnosis?

Bilateral Protrusion acetabula

Mention Causes.

Paget

RA

Osteomalacia

Trauma



What is the diagnosis?

Avulsion inferior anterior
iliac spine fracture



What is the type of this Fracture?

Avulsion fracture of ischial tuberosity

The violent contraction of Which muscle can cause this fracture?

Hamstring muscles



A- what is the diagnosis of this fracture?

Right intertrochanteric fractures

B- What are most common complication?

Malunion

Failure of fixation



A- what is the diagnosis of this fracture?

- Right intertrochanteric fractures

B- What are most common complication?

Malunion

Faliure of fixation



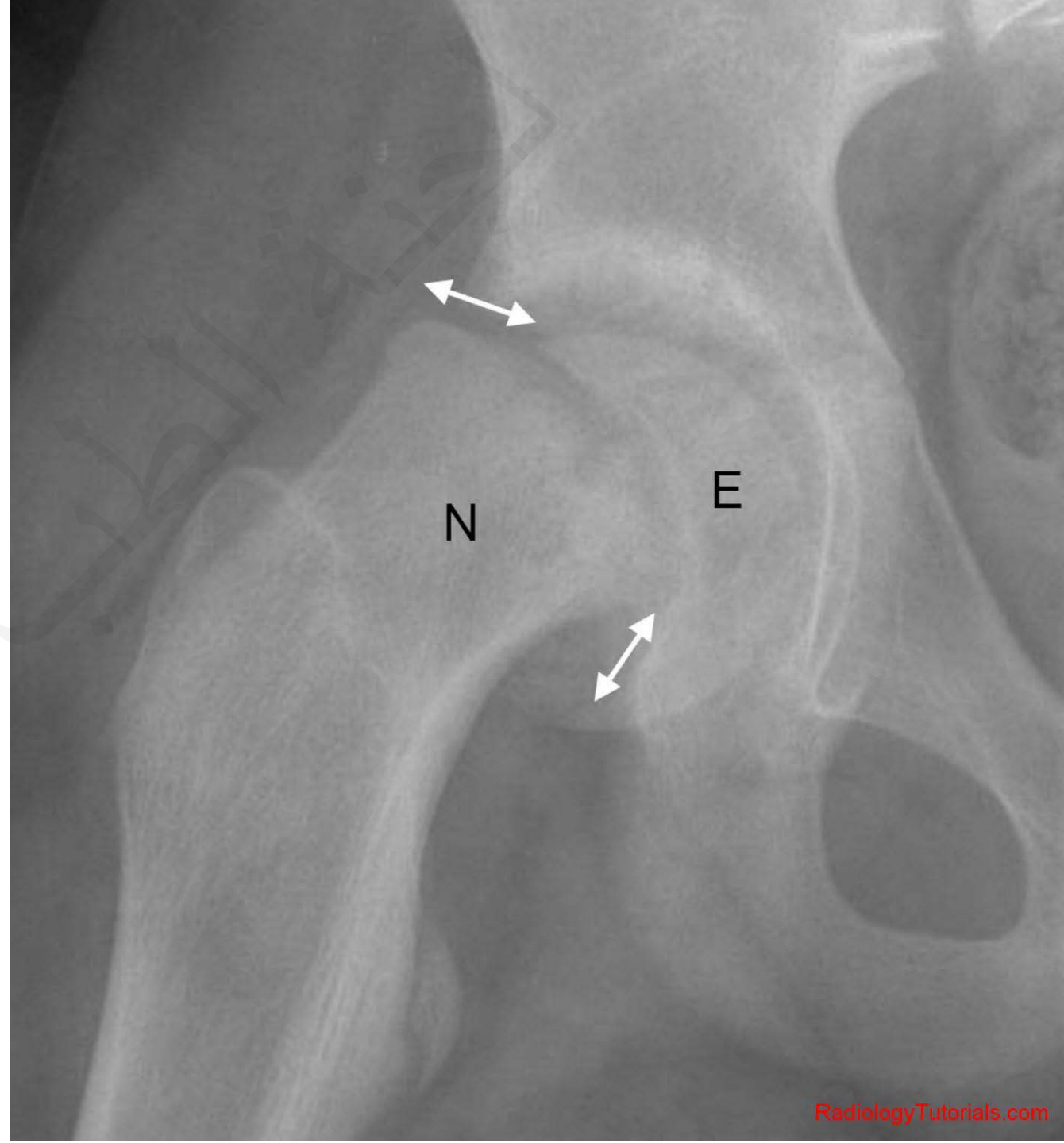
Name this condition.

Perth's Disease



Name this disease.

Right slipped capital femoral epiphysis



**23 years old male patient
presented with left ankle
pain, X-ray shown**

What is the Diagnosis?

Osteochondritis



What is the diagnosis of this condition?

Left hip posterior dislocation



A- What is the diagnosis of this fracture?

-Intertrochanteric fractures
(TYPE 2 Displaced
Slightly comminuted
Lesser trochanter fracture
Varus)

B- What are most common complication?

Malunion
Bleeding
Soft tissue damage



A- What is the name of this fracture?

Femoral shaft fracture

What structure is commonly injured with this fracture?

Femoral artery



**What is the diagnosis of
this x-ray?**

Malunion



What is the name of this fracture?

Supracondylar fracture of femur

What structure is commonly injured with this fracture

Femoral artery



What is the name of this fracture?

Tibial plateau fractures



A- What is the diagnosis of this fracture?

Supracondylar fracture of the femur

B- Describe the displacement of the fracture.

Translation, Angulation

C- What are most common complication?

Popliteal artery injury



What is the name of this fracture?

Tibial plateau fractures



What is the diagnosis?

Hypertrophied nonunion fracture of the tibia

Mention the causes.

Movement

Wrong reduction

Inadequate immobilization

Inadequate stabilization



What is the diagnosis?

Femur neck fracture

Mention complications.

Non union

AVN

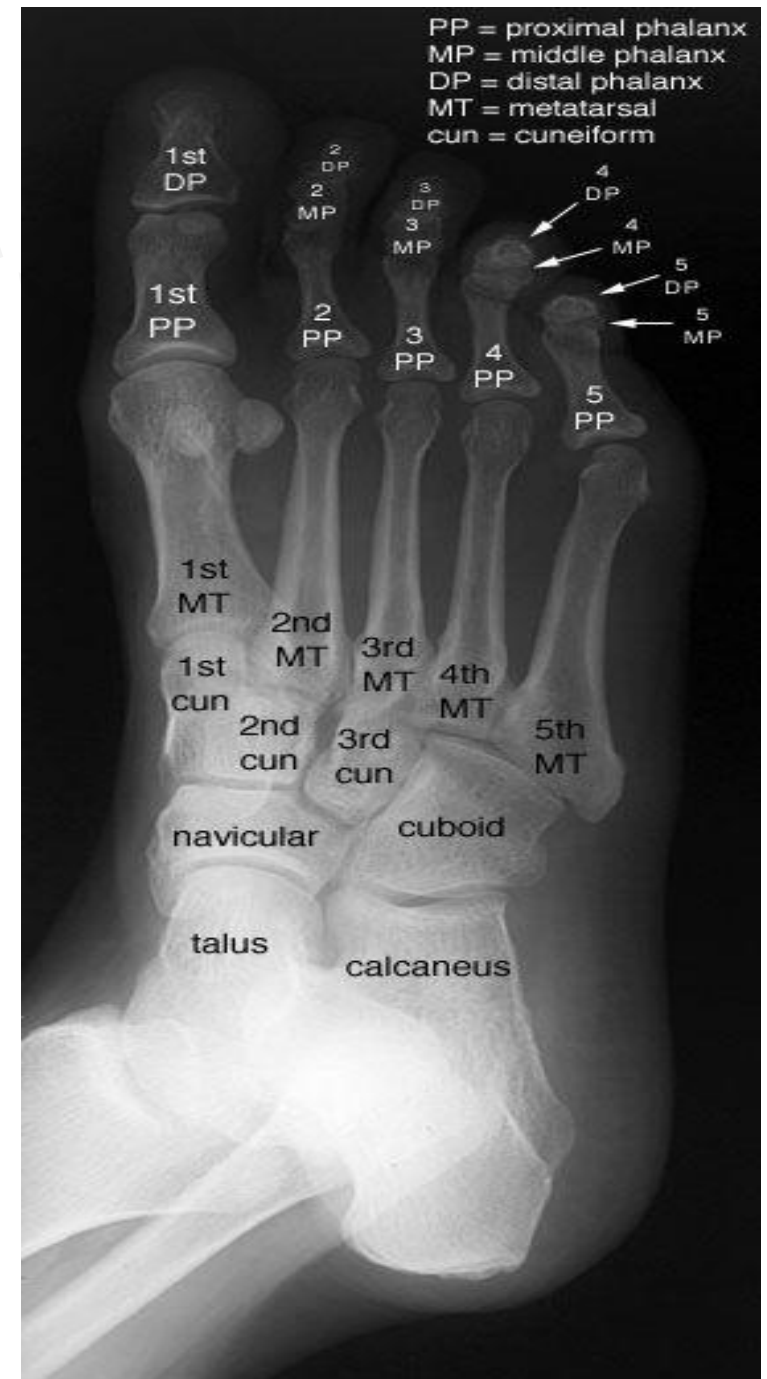


Name this Bone

Navicular Bone

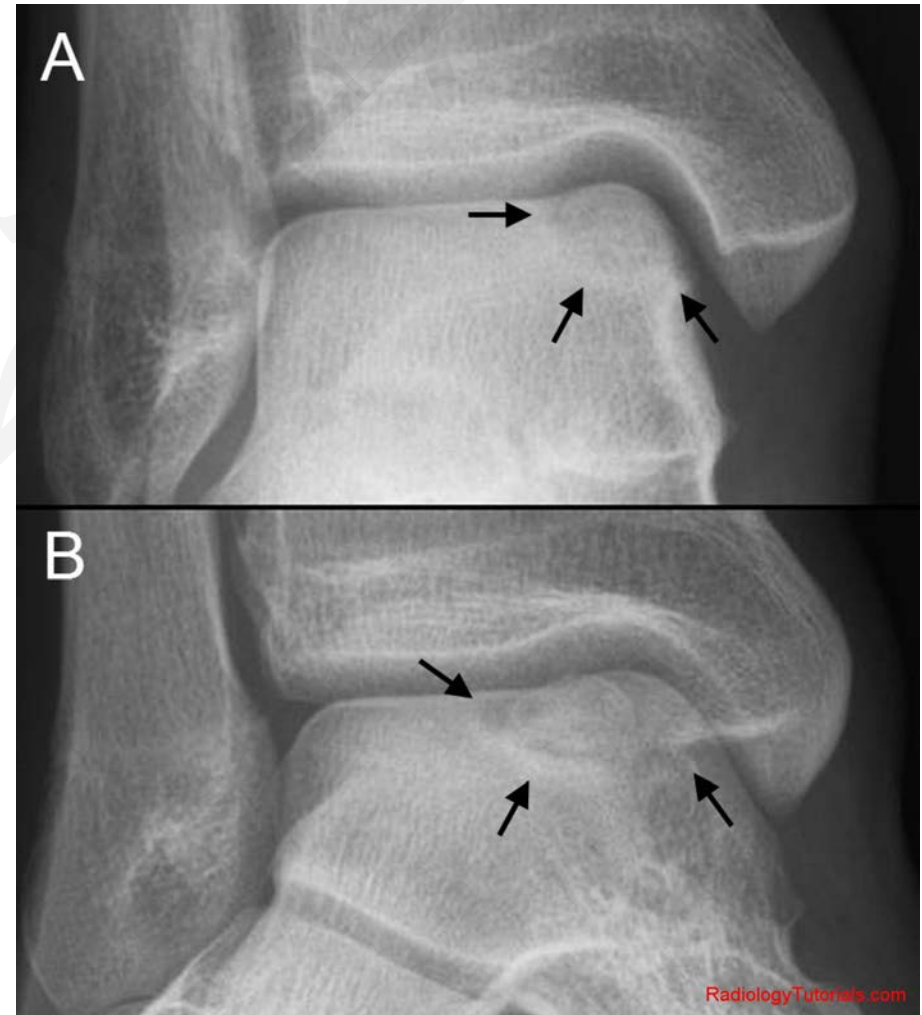


Memorize names of all foot bones on X ray



What is your diagnosis?

Osteochondritis dissecans in the ankle



What is the name of this condition?

Calcaneal apophysitis(sever disease)



What is the diagnosis?

Osgood-Schlatter Disease (OSD)
(apophysitis of the tibial tubercle)



Name this condition.

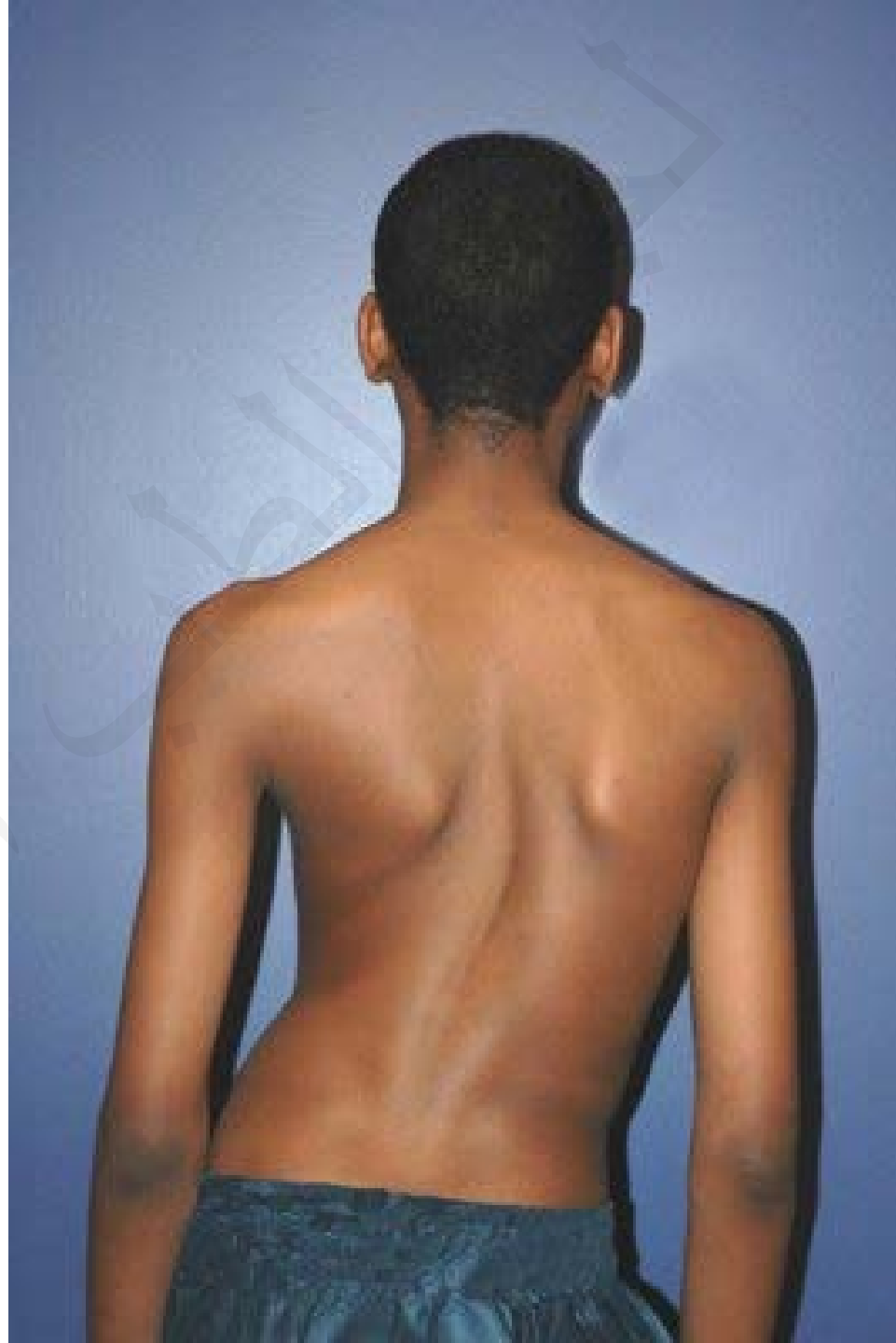
Pilon Fracture.

Note: You might describe its type and site if you don't know its name



What is the name of
this deformity

Scoliosis



What is the name of
this deformity

Scoliosis



What is the name of this deformity?

Genu recurvatum



What is the diagnosis of this condition?

Talipes equinovarus (club-foot)



What is the diagnosis of this condition?

Congenital convex pes vulgaris



What is your diagnosis?

Atrophic- nonunion

Give one cause of non union?



Figura N°2. Retardo de la consolidación y pseudoartrosis de tibia (radiología).

Describe the fracture:

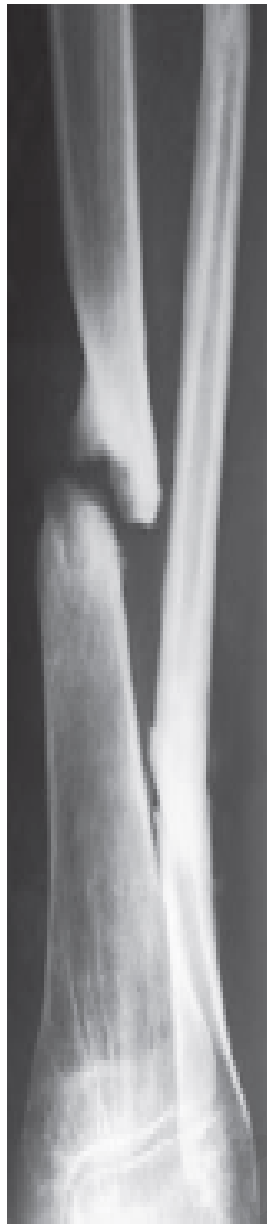


30.32 Fractured tibia and tibia - late complications

(a) *Hypertrophic non-union*: the exuberant callus formation and frustrated healing process are typical. (b) *Atrophic non-union*: there is very little sign of biological activity at the fracture site. (c) *Malunion*: treated, in this case, by gradual correction in an Ilizarov fixator (d,e).



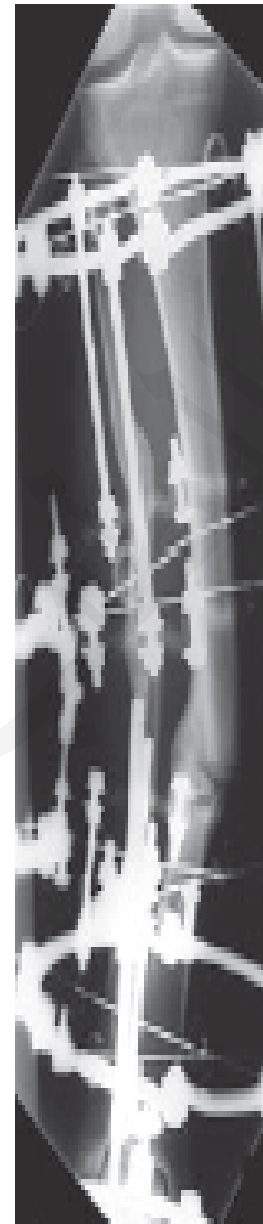
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)



(e)